

ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 03 00 0027

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on. The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

05-06-2003

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0682884 A		JP 7310276 A	28-11-1995
		US 6070542 A	06-06-2000
		US 5590615 A	07-01-1997
		US 5713292 A	03-02-1998
		US 6079343 A	27-06-2000
		US 5775394 A	07-07-1998
		US 5950554 A	14-09-1999
		US 5782191 A	21-07-1998

ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 03 00 0027

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
 The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EOP file on
 The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

05-06-2003

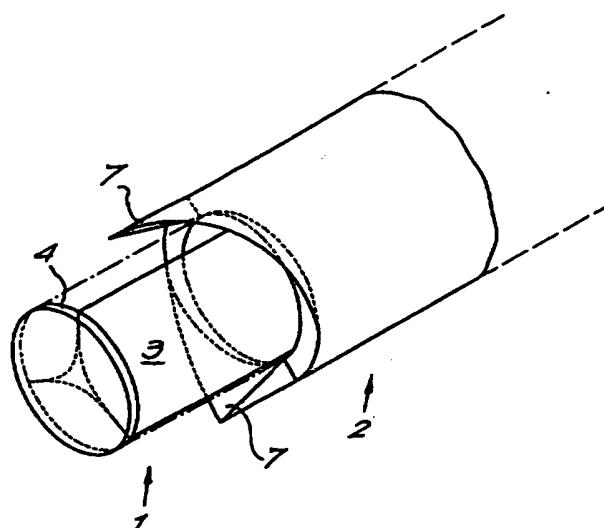
Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 3026225	A	20-03-1962	NONE		
US 5569507	A	29-10-1996	AU CA DE DE EP JP WO US US	5418396 A 2210460 A1 69613680 D1 69613680 T2 0812138 A1 11500971 T 9626653 A1 5700544 A 5981019 A	18-09-1996 06-09-1996 09-08-2001 18-10-2001 17-12-1997 26-01-1999 06-09-1996 23-12-1997 09-11-1999
US 5981019	A	09-11-1999	US US AU CA DE DE EP JP WO	5700544 A 5569507 A 5418396 A 2210460 A1 69613680 D1 69613680 T2 0812138 A1 11500971 T 9626653 A1	23-12-1997 29-10-1996 18-09-1996 06-09-1996 09-08-2001 18-10-2001 17-12-1997 26-01-1999 06-09-1996
WO 9964240	A	16-12-1999	US AT AU DE DK EP WO	6036811 A 228434 T 4674899 A 69904170 D1 1085982 T3 1085982 A1 9964240 A1	14-03-2000 15-12-2002 30-12-1999 09-01-2003 17-03-2003 28-03-2001 16-12-1999
FR 2449743	A	19-09-1980	FR	2449743 A1	19-09-1980
FR 940262	A	08-12-1948	NONE		
FR 2420592	A	19-10-1979	FR	2420592 A1	19-10-1979
FR 2798565	A	23-03-2001	FR	2798565 A1	23-03-2001
EP 0682884	A	22-11-1995	US AT DE DE DK EP ES JP	5568779 A 172361 T 69414094 D1 69414094 T2 682884 T3 0682884 A1 2122102 T3 2859137 B2	29-10-1996 15-11-1998 26-11-1998 11-03-1999 28-06-1999 22-11-1995 16-12-1998 17-02-1999

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AM	Armenia	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
AT	Austria	GE	Georgia	MX	Mexico
AU	Australia	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BB	Barbados	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BJ	Benin	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
BY	Belarus	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CA	Canada	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	KZ	Kazakhstan	SG	Singapore
CH	Switzerland	LI	Liechtenstein	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LK	Sri Lanka	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LR	Liberia	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LT	Lithuania	SZ	Swaziland
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DK	Denmark	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
EE	Estonia	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	UG	Uganda
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	US	United States of America
FR	France	MR	Mauritania	UZ	Uzbekistan
GA	Gabon			VN	Viet Nam

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : A61B 10/00		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 97/24070 (43) International Publication Date: 10 July 1997 (10.07.97)
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/BE96/00136</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 23 December 1996 (23.12.96)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 9501080 28 December 1995 (28.12.95) BE</p> <p>(71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: JANSSENS, Jacques, Phillibert [BE/BE]; Klein Hilststraat 5, B-3500 Hasselt (BE).</p> <p>(74) Agent: DONNÉ, Eddy; Bureau M.F.J. Bockstaal nv., Arenbergstraat 13, B-2000 Antwerpen (BE).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published With international search report. In English translation (filed in Dutch).</p>	
<p>(54) Title: DEVICE FOR TAKING A TISSUE SAMPLE</p> 			
<p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>Device for taking a tissue sample, characterized in that it consists of the combination of a longitudinal receiving element (1), a knife (2) which can rotate around it and which can moreover be axially moved, and a driving device (10) which provides for at least the rotating movement of the knife (2), whereby this receiving element (1) has such a section that, between said receiving element (1) and the knife (2) applied over it, is formed at least one receiving space (3) in which tissue (15) can penetrate and can be collected, whereby the knife (2) works in conjunction with the outside of the longitudinal element (1) to cut off tissue collected in the receiving space (3) as the knife (2) is applied in a rotating manner over the longitudinal element (1).</p>			

Device for taking a tissue sample.

5

The present invention concerns a device for taking a tissue sample from a living human being or mammal. In other words, it concerns a device which is used to carry out biopsies.

10

In particular, the invention concerns a device for taking a sample from a tough tissue.

15

Such devices are already known, but they are often disadvantageous in that they damage the removed and/or surrounding tissue or in that they are not suitable for tough tissues such as the female breast tissue.

20

Another disadvantage of the known devices is that, due to their shape and dimensions, they take up too much space in order to be used in combination with an ultra-sound scan or radiological research.

25

Devices for taking a tissue sample are known among others from DE 2.622.850, US 5.394.887, US 5.449.001 and US 4.461.305.

30

According to DE 2.622.850, use is made of a body which is provided with a recess, whereby a sleeve can be slid over this body with which the recess can be closed off. While the tissue sample is being taken, the sleeve remains shifted towards the back, and the entire device is moved in a rotating, sticking manner, so that a sawing effect is created, as a result of which tissue is separated in

the recess 3. The above-mentioned sleeve does not provide for a cutting effect and exclusively serves to cut off the tissue which is present in the recess 3 from the environment, after the device has been removed. It 5 is clear that the surrounding tissue as well as the tissue sample are severely damaged due to the above-mentioned movements.

10 A device is known from US 5.394.887 with a rotating stiletto or receiving element and a sliding knife provided axially opposed to it which cannot carry out a rotation, however. The tissue sample is taken by providing the receiving element in the tissue, by 15 rotating it and subsequently sliding the knife over the receiving element. The cutting speed obtained with this sliding movement is very limited, however, so that a nice cut is excluded. Moreover, the tissue is damaged due to the rotation of the stiletto.

20 A similar device is known from US 5.449.001, with similar disadvantages.

25 A device is known from US 4.461.305 whereby the tissue sample is separated by carrying out a scraping movement, which of course causes the surrounding tissue to be damaged. Moreover, it is only possible to take a superficial tissue sample with this device.

30 The present invention aims a device with which it is possible to take undamaged tissue samples with a minimum of injuries to the part of the body to be examined and the attendant pains, and which can be easily used in combination with medical imaging and subsequent laboratory research.

figure 1 schematically shows a perspective view of a device according to the invention;

5 figure 2 shows a perspective view of the longitudinal receiving element of the device in figure 1 to a greater detail;

figure 3 shows a perspective view of the knife of the device of figure 1 to a greater detail;

10 figures 4 and 5 show a perspective view of two auxiliary elements of the device according to the invention;

figure 6 shows a view of the device according to the invention while a tissue sample is being taken;

15 figure 7 shows a section according to line VII-VII in figure 6;

figures 8 to 13 show sections of the tissue during the successive steps for taking a tissue sample;

15 figures 14 to 16 concern a variant of the device according to the invention, in which figure 16 is a section according to line XVI-XVI in figure 15;

20 figure 17 shows a series of tissue samples as can be obtained according to the invention.

The device for taking a tissue sample according to figure 1 mainly contains a longitudinal receiving element 1 and 25 a rotatable and moreover axially moveable knife 2 fitting around it.

As is represented in detail in figure 2, the longitudinal receiving element 1 has a cross section which is such that at least one longitudinal receiving space 3 is formed between this receiving element 1 and a theoretically enveloping cylinder jacket which coincides with the path of the rotatable knife 2 which is shifted over the receiving element 1 and which is represented in

To this aim, the present invention consists of a device for taking a tissue sample which consists of the combination of a longitudinal receiving element, a knife which can rotate around it and which can moreover be 5 axially moved and a driving device which provides for at least the rotating movement of the knife, whereby this receiving element has such a section that, between said receiving element and the knife applied over it, is formed at least one receiving space in which tissue can 10 penetrate and can be collected, whereby the knife works in conjunction with the outside of the longitudinal element to cut off tissue collected in the receiving space as the knife is applied in a rotating manner over the longitudinal element.

15 The receiving element can form several receiving spaces and can have a star-shaped section with sides which are excavated for example towards the inside.

20 The edges of these receiving spaces are preferably sharp.

The longitudinal receiving element may have a point, but this is not necessary if for example auxiliary elements of the device are used which consist of a location needle 25 and a stabilisation needle fitting around it which, after the location needle has been removed, forms a cavity to insert the receiving element.

30 In order to better explain the characteristics of the invention, the following preferred embodiment of a device according to the invention is described as an example only without being limitative in any way, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

figure 2 as a chain line.

5 This section is preferably star-shaped and triangular in the example shown, with the sides excavated towards the inside, so that the receiving element 1 is provided with three lengthwise receiving spaces 3.

10 The longitudinal edges of the receiving spaces 3 are quite sharp.

15 10 The receiving element 1 has a variable length up to about 10 cm with an outside diameter of for example 1.4 mm. In the figures, especially in figure 6, it is represented proportionally thicker than in reality for clarity's sake.

20 15 To one end of the receiving element 1 is connected a little foot 4 which consists of a washer or a short cylinder with the same diameter as the diameter of the above-mentioned theoretically enveloping cylinder.

25 20 At the other end of the receiving element 1 is attached an extension piece 5 in the shape of a little bar or a thick wire with a length of for example up to some 20 cm.

30 25 Near the last-mentioned end of the receiving element 1 is provided a calibration 6.

30 As is represented in detail in figure 3, the knife 2 consists of a hollow needle which is provided at one end with one or several cutting edges 7, in the example shown with two cutting edges 7, having a height of for example two millimetre, and which is provided at the other end over a distance of about 1 cm with a relief 8, for

example ribs or grooves, which are part of a quick coupling 9 with a driving device 10 which will be further described.

5 The cutting edges 7 are preferably helicoidal. The gradient of the cutting edge or cutting edges 7 can be selected as a function of the ratio between the speed of the movement of rotation and the speed of the axial movement.

10 The knife 2 is for example about 12 cm long and has an inner diameter which coincides with the outer diameter of the receiving element 1 or the diameter of the enveloping cylinder thereof, namely 1.4 mm, and an outer diameter of
15 1.6 mm.

On this knife 2 can be slid a ring-shaped stabilizer 11 of for example 1 cm thick for a possible manual guiding of the knife 2.

20 At about 1 cm of the relief 8 is provided a calibration 12 on the knife 2.

25 Further, the device preferably but not necessarily contains two auxiliary elements, namely a location needle 13 and a stabilisation needle 14 fitting over it, to simplify the insertion of the receiving element 1 in the tissue 15.

30 The location needle 13 is represented in figure 4 and is a closed or solid needle having the same length as the receiving element 1, including the foot 4, and having the same diameter as said receiving element 1.

This location needle 13 is fixed at the end which is moved away from its point, i.e. its outmost end, to a wire 16 with a length of for example 20 cm.

5 The stabilisation needle 14, which is represented in figure 5, is a hollow needle which is as long as the location needle 13 and which has an inner diameter of 1.4 mm and an outer diameter of 1.6 mm. At one end, the edge of the stabilisation needle 14 is bevelled, so that the 10 hollow stabilisation needle 14 is somewhat shorter on the outside than on the inside.

15 The receiving element 1 with the foot 4 and the extension piece 5, the knife 2, the location needle 13 and the stabilisation needle 14 are made of stainless steel. The stabilisator 11 is made of stainless steel or of synthetic material.

20 The above-mentioned driving device 10 preferably has a housing 17, for example in the shape of a gun, in which is mounted an electric motor 18 which is fed by means of batteries 19 and which is operated by means of a trigger 20.

25 Via a transmission 21, the motor 18 drives a hollow holder 22 which works in conjunction with the relief 8 so as to hold the knife 2 with this relief 8 in the holder 21, for example by means of clamping or snapping, and which is thus also part of the above-mentioned quick 30 coupling 9.

Above the holder 22 and in the extension thereof, the housing 17 is provided with a passage 23 for the extension piece 5.

The working of the device according to the invention is very simple and as follows, with reference to the figures 8 to 13.

- 5 Before proceeding to a biopsy in the breast, an ultra-sound scan or radioscopy is carried out to locate the required sample. During this ultra-sound scan or radioscopy, the location needle 13 is pricked in the tissue 15 of the breast, preferably after a local anaesthesia, up to or past the spot where the tissue sample should be taken.
- 10

Once the location needle 13 is positioned, as represented in figure 8, the stabilisation needle 14 is pushed over it with its bevelled edge forward, whereby this bevelled edge facilitates the penetration in the tissue 15.

- 15
- 20
- 25

When the stabilisation needle 14 is pushed entirely over the location needle 13, as is represented in figure 9, the location needle 13 is withdrawn from the tissue 15 by means of the wire 16 fixed to it. Inside the stabilisation needle 14, a cylindrical cavity 24 is thus obtained as represented in figure 10.

- 30
- 35

25 The receiving element 1 is now pushed in this cavity 24 in the stabilisation needle 14, so that it takes up the position of the location needle 13 as is represented in figure 11. Between the receiving element 1 and the stabilisation needle 14, the three receiving spaces 3 are formed in which the samples will be collected later on. The calibration 6 displays how far the receiving element 1 still protrudes outside the body.

The receiving element 1 is then held by means of the

extension piece 5 and the stabilisation needle 14 is removed, so that only the receiving element is left over.

5 The tissue which was moved aside by the stabilisation needle 14 now sinks in the above-mentioned receiving spaces 3, formed by the specific section of the receiving element 1, as is represented in figure 12. Thanks to the sharp edges of the receiving element 1, the tissue which is collected in the receiving spaces 3 is separated more 10 or less in strips.

The extension piece 5 of the receiving element 1 is put through the knife 2, the holder 22 and the passage 23 of the housing 17 of the drive mechanism 10.

15 The knife 2, either or not with a stabilizer 11, is then pushed over the receiving element 1 up against the patient's body, and its relief 8 is provided in the holder 22.

20 By operating the trigger 20 with one hand, the motor 18 is started, so that, via the transmission 21, the knife 2 is driven at high speed.

25 While the trigger 20 is being pressed in, the drive mechanism 10 is moved towards the body, so that the knife 2 follows a cylindrical path which coincides with the above-mentioned enveloping cylinder jacket of the receiving element 1.

30 When a stabilizer 11 is used, the knife 2 can be guided with the other hand during the insertion.

The knife 2 has penetrated sufficiently in the tissue 15

as soon as its cutting edges 7 reach the foot 4 of the receiving element 1. Given the dimensions of the receiving element 1 and the knife 2, this coincides with the moment when the starting point of the calibration 12 on the knife 2 is situated opposite the end of the receiving element 1, which is also the starting point of the calibration 6 on this receiving element 1.

Since the distance between the above-mentioned end of the receiving element 1 and the body of the patient can be read from the calibration 6, the knife 2 has penetrated sufficiently when the same distance is read from the calibration 12 of the knife 2.

In this manner, the tissue which is situated in the receiving spaces 3 of the receiving element 1 is cut off by the knife 2, up against the foot 4.

Thanks to the presence of the foot 4, the tissue is cut off to the bottom, and the tissue strips do not need to be ripped off at their ends.

Finally, the knife 2, together with the receiving element 1 and the strips of cut-off tissue collected therein, are removed from the patient's body, and the strips of tissue can be either or not removed from the receiving spaces 3 of the receiving element 1 and immersed in a fixing bath, after which they can be taken, either or not in the receiving element 1, to a lab for anatopathologic research or any other research whatsoever.

It is clear that the invention is by no means restricted to the embodiment given as an example and represented in the accompanying drawings; on the contrary, such an

embodiment according to the invention can be made in all forms and dimensions while still remaining within the scope of the invention.

5 Thus, the section of the receiving element 1 may have another form. However, a receiving element with only two receiving spaces is usually not stable enough, whereas a receiving element with four receiving spaces usually does not allow the tissue to sink sufficiently.

10 A receiving element of a device according to the invention can also be carried out with a point instead of a foot, in which case the receiving element can possibly be pricked directly in the body and the auxiliary elements consisting of the location needle and the stabilisation needle may be redundant.

15 An example thereof is represented in figures 14 to 16, whereby figure 14 represents the receiving element 1 provided with a point 25, whereas figures 15 and 16 represent this receiving element 1 together with the knife 2 provided over it.

20 Figure 15 shows that the cutting edge 7 of the knife 2 must not necessarily be carried out helicoidally.

25 The device is preferably provided with means forming a stop which restrict the axial movement of the knife 2 in relation to the receiving element 1, so that the knife 2 cannot penetrate any deeper in the tissue than is necessary. In the embodiment of figures 14 to 16, these means consist of a stop 26 provided on the receiving element 1. According to a variant, the means forming a stop can be integrated in the driving device 10.

It should be noted that, as is the case in the embodiments represented in the figures, the receiving element 1 preferably contains at least three longitudinal receiving spaces 3 situated next to one another and separated in relation to one another. In this way can be obtained three separate, similar tissue samples 15A-15B-15C, as is schematically represented in figure 17, which geographically cover several areas due to the fact that they are longitudinal, by which is implied an area X which represents the deeper situated tissue, an area Y which represents the tissue situated near the surface and an area Z which represents the tissue situated in between.

15 In this manner, by taking a single tissue sample, several tests can be carried out on the tissue, and results for different geographical areas X-Y-Z can be obtained at the same time. The three tissue samples 15A-15B-15C make it possible to carry out for example a bacteriological, a pathological and a chemical test on the same tissue.

As described above, the driving device 10 is preferably motorized. It must not necessarily be an electric motor. By a motor can for example also be understood in this case a system which can be tightened, for example by means of a spring, and which as a result of the release provides for the rotation of the knife 2. It should be noted that the receiving element 1 is locked so that it cannot rotate, or in other words it is fixed.

25 Consequently, this receiving element 1 is very stable.

As the knife 2 is driven in a rotating manner, and the cutting effect is not merely obtained by an axial movement, this offers the advantage that the knife 2 has

the time to develop a considerable speed, so that a better cutting effect is obtained. In this manner it is possible to cut off very fine strips of tissue, so that several receiving spaces 3 can be provided for as 5 mentioned above, without the receiving element 1 having to have a large diameter. This is not possible with the devices described in US 5.394.887 and US 5.449.001.

Preferably, the knife 2 is driven at a peripheral 10 velocity of at least 10 cm per second.

The receiving element and the knife must not necessarily be provided with a calibration. The depth in the patient's body can be simply measured or estimated, which 15 can possibly be facilitated by providing a mark on for example the knife.

Naturally, the above-mentioned dimensions are given as an illustration only.

Claims.

5

1. Device for taking a tissue sample, characterized in that it consists of the combination of a longitudinal receiving element (1), a knife (2) which can rotate around it and which can moreover be axially moved, and a driving device (10) which provides for at least the rotating movement of the knife (2), whereby this receiving element (1) has such a section that, between said receiving element (1) and the knife (2) applied over it, is formed at least one receiving space (3) in which tissue (15) can penetrate and can be collected, whereby the knife (2) works in conjunction with the outside of the longitudinal element (1) to cut off tissue collected in the receiving space (3) as the knife (2) is applied in a rotating manner over the longitudinal element (1).

20

2. Device according to claim 1, characterized in that the receiving element (1) has such a section that, between this receiving element (1) and the applied knife (2), several receiving elements (3) are formed.

25

3. Device according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the receiving element (1) has a star-shaped section.

30

4. Device according to claim 3, characterized in that the receiving element (1) has a triangular section with sides excavated towards the inside.

5. Device according to any of claims 2 to 4,

characterized in that the edges of the receiving spaces (3) formed by the receiving element (1) are sharp.

6. Device according to any of the preceding claims,
5 characterized in that the longitudinal receiving element (1) is connected to an extension piece (5) at one end.

7. Device according to claim 6, characterized in that the receiving element (1) has a foot (4) at one end with the
10 same outer diameter as the receiving element (1).

8. Device according to any of the preceding claims,
characterized in that the knife (2) is a hollow needle
which has at least one cutting edge (7) at one end.

15 9. Device according to claim 8, characterized in that the
cutting edge or cutting edges (7) are helicoidal.

10. Device according to any of the preceding claims,
20 characterized in that it contains auxiliary elements
which consist of a location needle (13) and a
stabilisation needle (14) fitting around it which, after
the location needle (13) has been removed, forms a cavity
(24) to insert the receiving element (1).

25 11. Device according to any of the preceding claims,
characterized in that the knife (2) can be connected to
the driving device (10) by means of a rapid coupling (9).

30 12. Device according to any of the preceding claims,
characterized in that the driving device (10) is
motorized.

13. Device according to claim 12, characterized in that

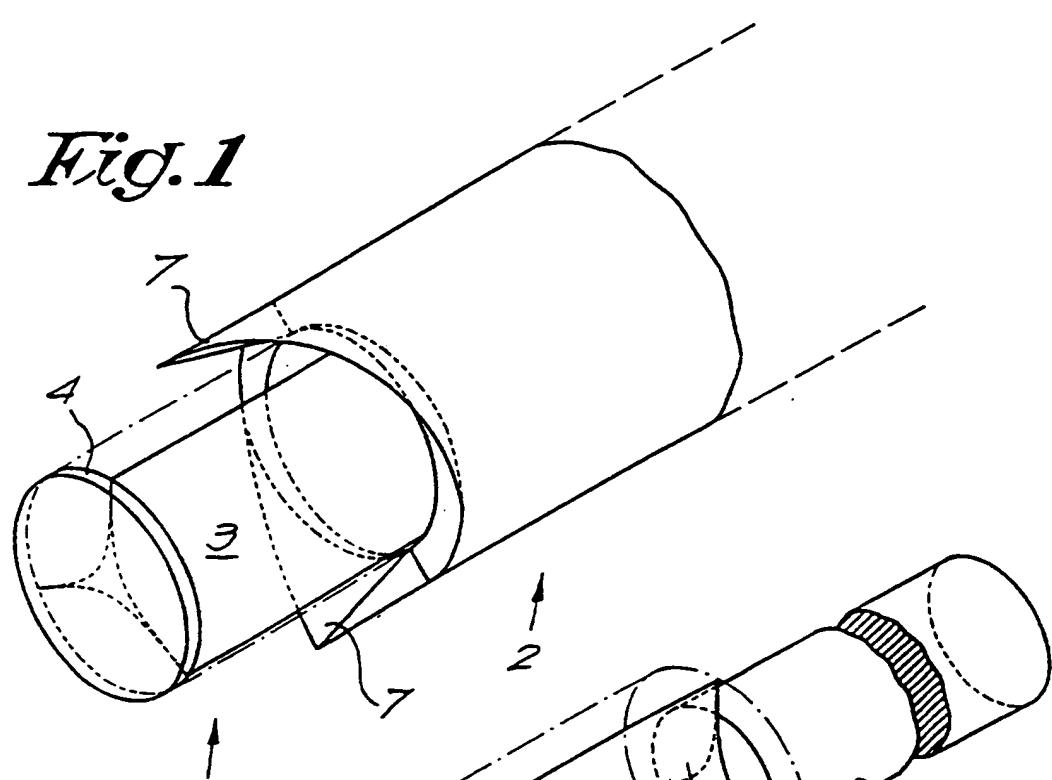
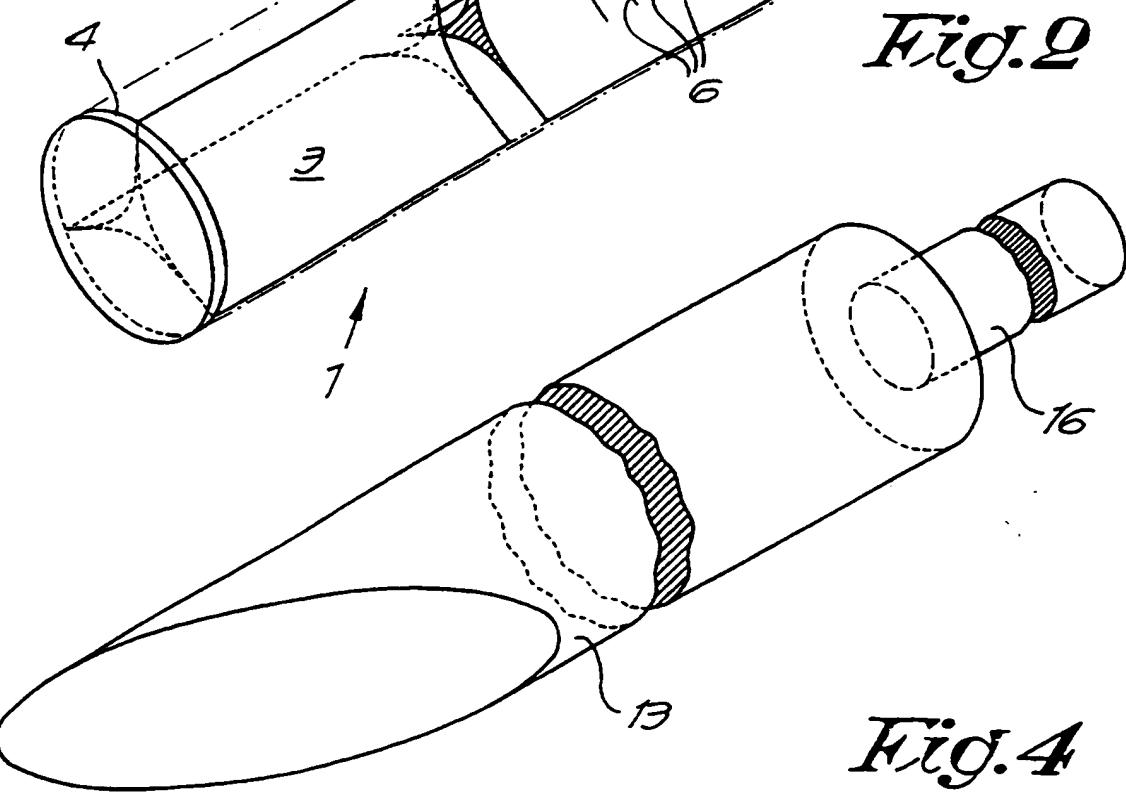
the knife (2) is driven at a peripheral velocity of at least 10 cm per second.

5 14. Device according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the receiving element (1) is provided with a point (25).

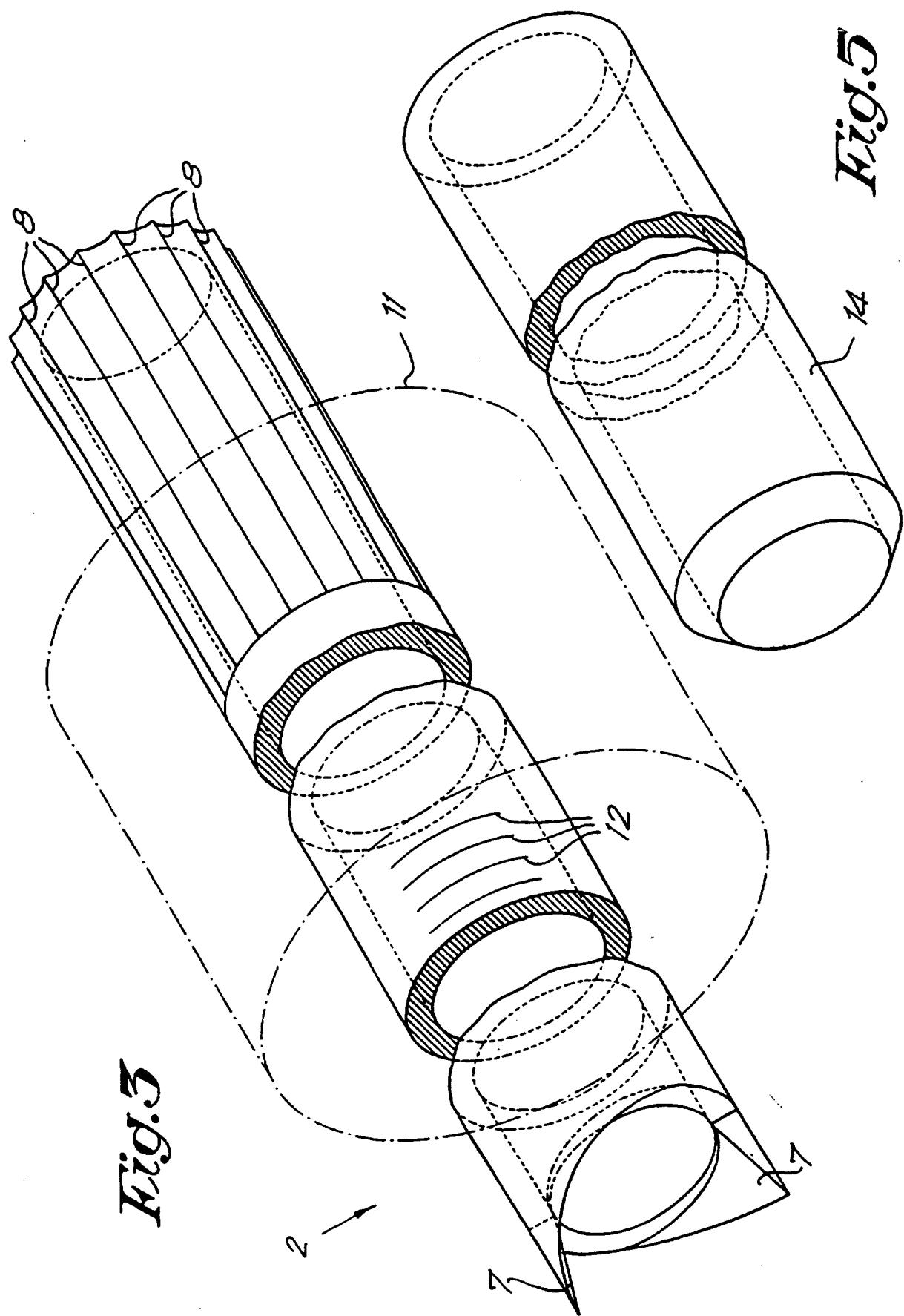
10 15. Device according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that it is provided with means forming a stop which restrict the axial movement of the knife (2) to the movement which is required to separate the tissue sample (15A-15B-15C).

15 16. Device according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the receiving element (1) contains at least three longitudinal receiving spaces (3) situated next to one another and separated in relation to one another.

20 17. Device according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the receiving element (1) is locked so that it cannot rotate.

Fig. 1*Fig. 2**Fig. 4*

2/5



3/5

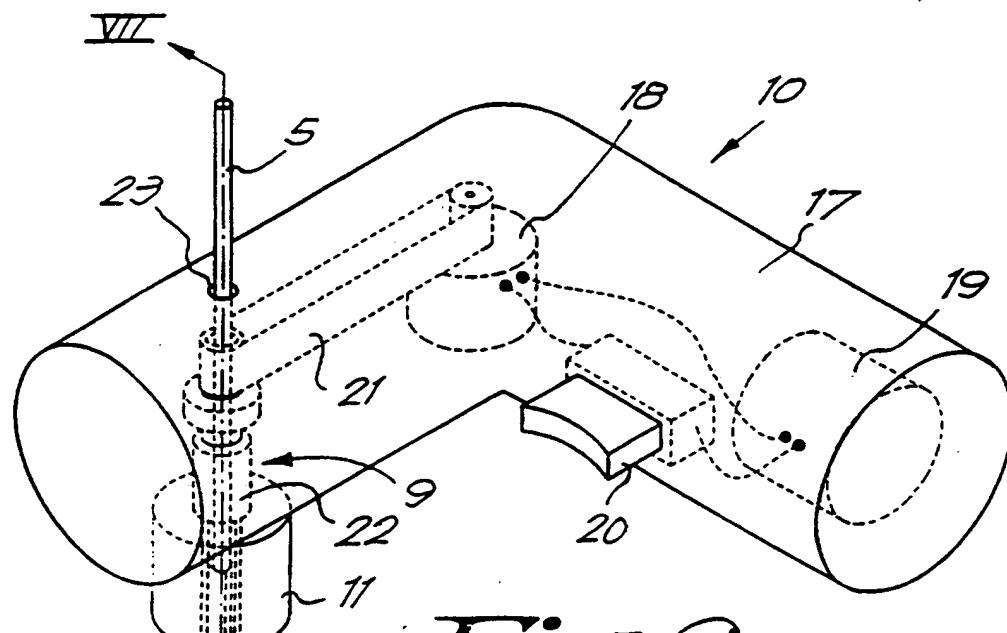


Fig. 6

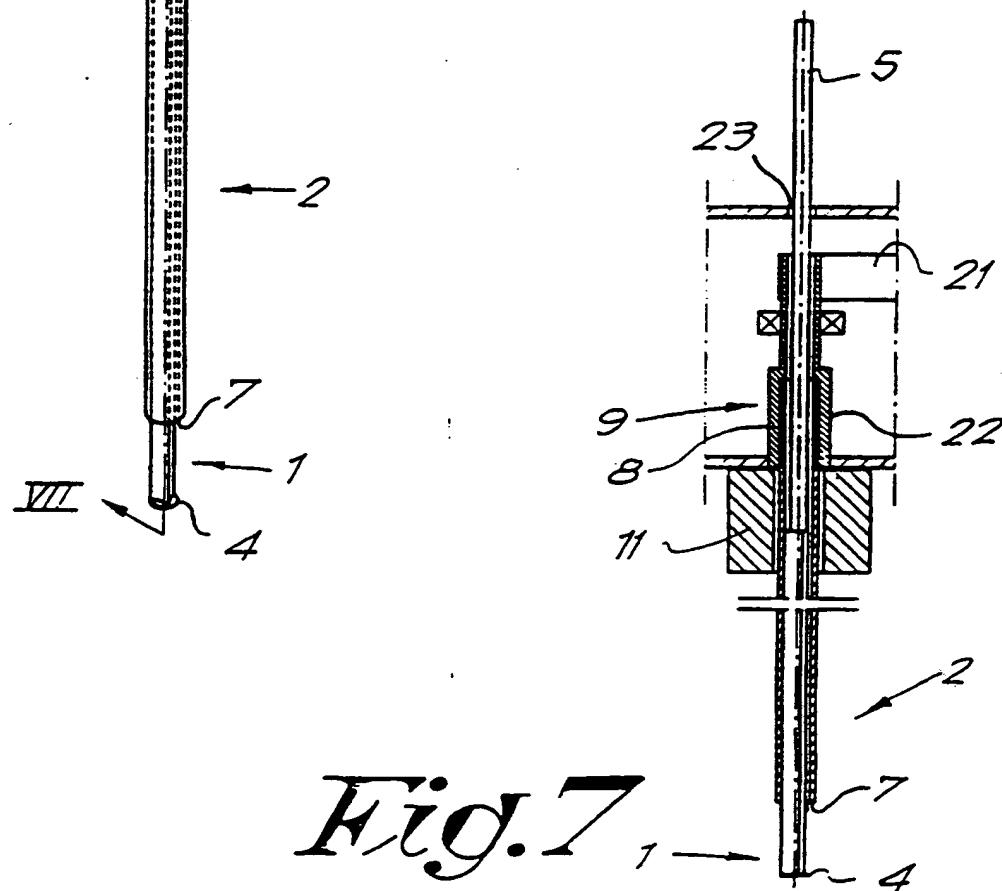


Fig. 7

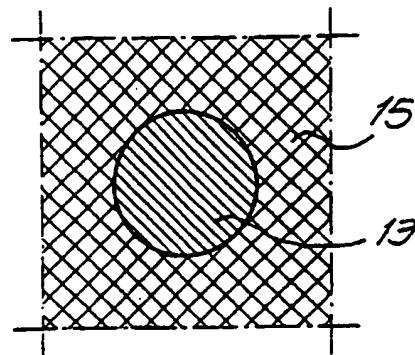


Fig.8

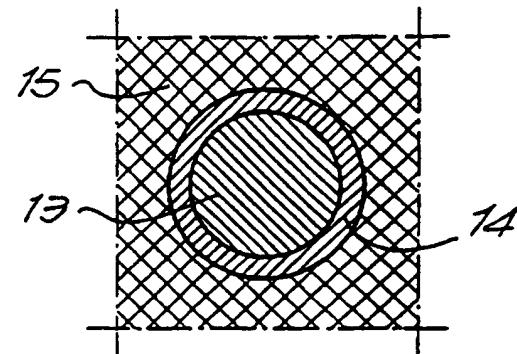


Fig.9

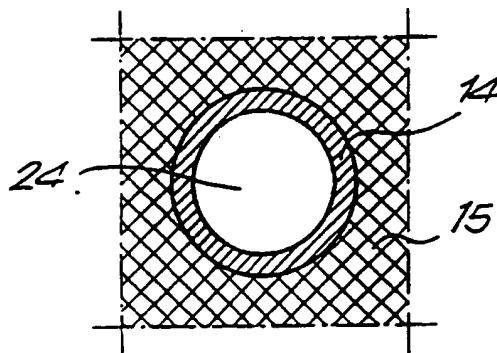


Fig.10

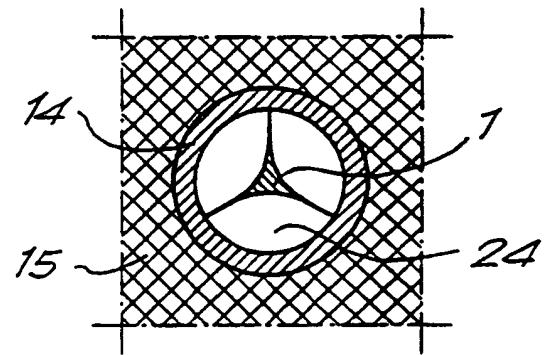


Fig.11

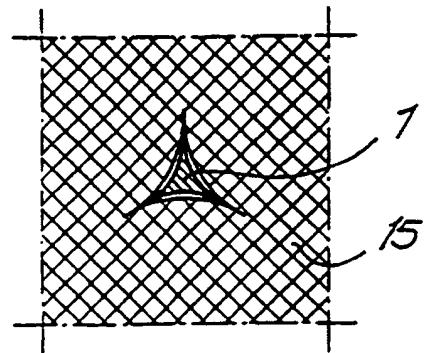


Fig.12

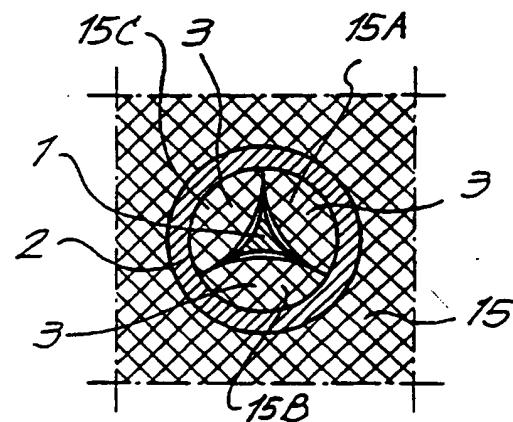


Fig.13

5/5

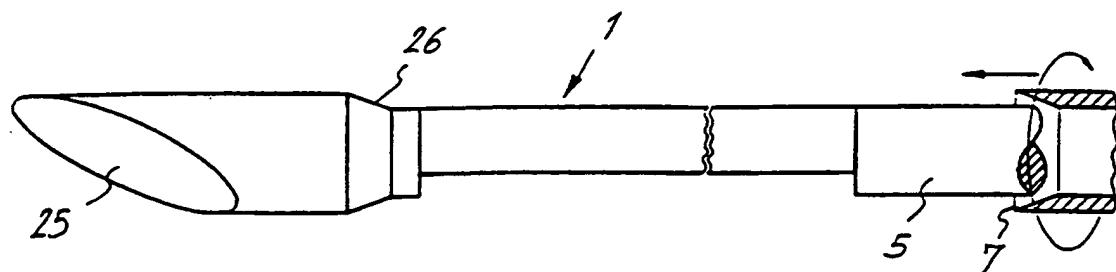


Fig. 14

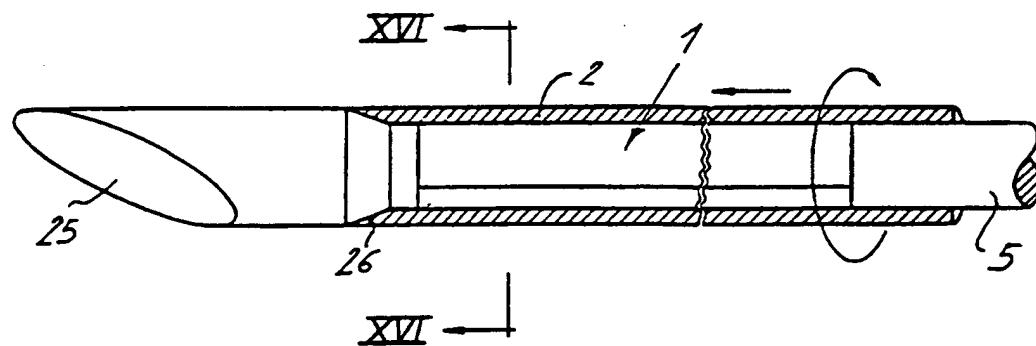


Fig. 15

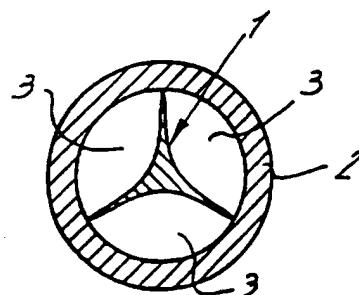


Fig. 16

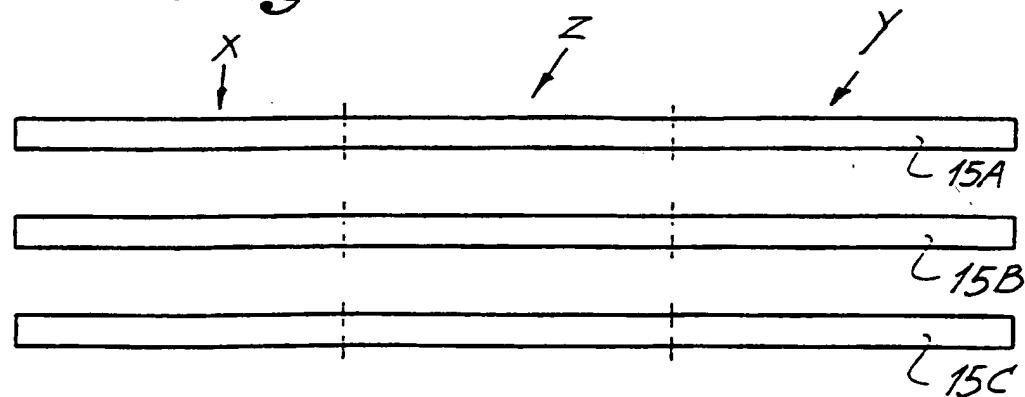


Fig. 17

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A61B10/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 A61B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	CH 534 505 A (H. REINISCH) 15 March 1973 see claim 1 -----	1
A	DE 26 22 850 B (G. REUTER) 22 September 1977 cited in the application see column 4, line 5 - line 24 -----	1

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- 'A' document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- 'E' earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- 'L' document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- 'O' document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- 'P' document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- 'T' later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- 'X' document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- 'Y' document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- 'A' document member of the same patent family

2

Date of the actual completion of the international search

8 April 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

18.04.97

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax (+ 31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Gérard, B

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Int. .onal Application No

PCT/BE 96/00136

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
CH 534505 A	15-03-73	AT 290712 A	15-05-71
DE 2622850 B	22-09-77	NONE	

Form PCT/ISA/210 (patent family annex) (July 1992)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)

100-1184148